BEFORE THE APPEALS BOARD FOR THE KANSAS DIVISION OF WORKERS COMPENSATION

MAUREEN MAHONEY)	
Claimant)	
VS.	
	Docket No. 261,084
MISSOURI SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	
Respondent)	
AND ,	
,)	
INDUSTRIAL INDEMNITY COMPANY)	
Insurance Carrier)	

ORDER

Claimant appeals the October 28, 2002 Award of Administrative Law Judge Julie A. N. Sample. Claimant argues that she is entitled to a work disability after suffering an injury on February 3, 2000. Claimant returned to work for respondent in an accommodated position, but worked only part time. The Appeals Board (Board) heard oral argument on May 21, 2003. Gary M. Peterson was appointed as Board Member Pro Tem for the purposes of this appeal.

APPEARANCES

Claimant appeared by her attorney, Mark E. Kolich of Kansas City, Kansas. Respondent and its insurance carrier appeared by their attorney, Michael R. Kauphusman of Overland Park, Kansas.

RECORD AND STIPULATIONS

The Board has considered the record and adopts the stipulations contained in the Award of the Administrative Law Judge. In addition, at oral argument the parties stipulated that the 17 percent whole body functional impairment awarded by the Administrative Law Judge is appropriate and is no longer in dispute.

ISSUES

What is the nature and extent of claimant's injury and disability? More particularly, is claimant entitled to a work disability after returning to work for respondent in a self-imposed part-time job?

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Having reviewed the entire evidentiary file contained herein, the Board finds the Award of the Administrative Law Judge should be affirmed.

Claimant was awarded a 17 percent whole body functional impairment after the Administrative Law Judge determined that claimant's self-imposed part-time work did not constitute a good faith effort to find employment after her accident.

Claimant suffered injury on February 3, 2000, when a heavy sewing machine fell on her right foot. She received ongoing treatment, but ultimately was diagnosed with reflex sympathetic dystrophy (a/k/a complex regional pain syndrome). The problem spread to her leg, knee, hip and buttocks on the right side. The parties have stipulated claimant suffered a 17 percent permanent functional impairment to the body as a whole as a result of those injuries. After her injury, claimant returned to respondent, working 4 hours a day, which was a self-imposed part-time work situation. Respondent's representative testified that claimant was eligible for full-time work at a comparable wage if desired, but the limited work schedule was claimant's decision.

The Administrative Law Judge, citing *Foulk*¹, determined that claimant's refusal to work full time, even though it was within the restrictions placed upon her by her treating physician, was contrary to the policies and principles set forth in *Foulk*. The Administrative Law Judge, therefore, determined that claimant did not put forth a good faith effort to find work after her injury. Under *Copeland*,² the finder of fact is then obligated to impute a wage to claimant which the Administrative Law Judge determined was a comparable wage based upon the evidence presented by respondent. Under K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 44-510e, if claimant is capable of returning to work at 90 percent of her wage or higher, then she is limited to her functional impairment.

Claimant argues that Edward J. Prostic, M.D., testified that claimant's part-time work was reasonable. That opinion was not contained in Dr. Prostic's report, but was instead merely an opinion provided at the time of his deposition. He did not go so far as to say that he recommended claimant only work part-time, just that it was reasonable. In addition, Greg A. Horton, M.D., claimant's treating physician, assumed at the time he placed restrictions upon claimant that she would be working full time.

The Board, therefore, finds the record supports the Administrative Law Judge's determination that claimant's decision to self-limit her work hours to part-time work did not

 $^{^1}$ Foulk v. Colonial Terrace, 20 Kan. App. 2d 277, 887 P.2d 140 (1994), rev. denied 257 Kan. 1091 (1995).

² Copeland v. Johnson Group, Inc., 24 Kan. App. 2d 306, 944 P.2d 179 (1997).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

constitute a good faith effort to obtain employment, post injury, and violates the policies and principles set forth in *Foulk*³ and *Copeland*.⁴ In imputing the wage claimant would have earned had she returned to respondent full time, the Board finds claimant would have earned at least 90 percent of her pre-injury wage. Therefore, claimant should be limited to her functional impairment of 17 percent to the body as a whole.

The Board, therefore, affirms the Award of the Administrative Law Judge granting claimant a 17 percent whole body functional impairment, but denying her any additional work disability.

AWARD

WHEREFORE, it is the finding, decision, and order of the Appeals Board that the Award of October 28, 2002, by Administrative Law Judge Julie A. N. Sample should be, and is hereby, affirmed.

Dated this day of June	e 2003.
	BOARD MEMBER
	BOARD MEMBER
	BOARD MEMBER

c: Mark E. Kolich, Attorney for Claimant
Michael R. Kauphusman, Attorney for Respondent
Julie A. N. Sample, Administrative Law Judge
Paula S. Greathouse, Director

³ Foulk, supra.

⁴ Copeland, supra.